



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Conclusion.*

The world pins its faith to an international legislature, an international judiciary, and possibly an international executive; it dares to hope not in a universal empire, but in a parliament of man that will yet perfect the essential federation of the world. It is for such that men give their lives to the peace movement. It is for such that peace congresses and international organizations exist. It is for such that the believers in democracy, with its principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, struggle and wait. It is for such that we have international law associations and international arbitrations. It is because of a faith in such that Japan fifty years ago opened her doors to the modern world, that democracy now raises her head in India, that a Persian Shah abdicates, that a Turkish Sultan goes to prison, that the Manchus of China retire, that Bulgarian independence is declared, that Turkey is pushed back by the hand of Europe, that the United States Government takes definite steps to make war less probable, and that liberalism thrives everywhere.

The financial burdens of our military inheritance will be lifted as the collective judgments of human groups become increasingly clear. The permeating principle of life pursues its constructive upward course. An advancing age welcomes every institution devised to supplant the tottering bulwarks of war.

**Our New England Department.**

The Massachusetts Peace Society has begun the important work of organizing local branches in Massachusetts. An extensive campaign to this end will be carried on during the fall and winter; it is hoped this will result in widespread increase of the agencies working to replace war by law. Committees from several cities and towns, including Dedham, Groton, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Newburyport, Fall River, Hudson, Lynn, New Bedford, Framingham, Plymouth, Marlboro, Northampton, Rockland, and Wellesley will soon meet the secretary to complete arrangements for organization. The first meeting in New Bedford was held at the home of the Misses Seabury on the afternoon of October 20, with a good attendance of representative people.

Plans are being developed for the extension of the work of the Rhode Island Peace Society. Dr. Tryon, director of the New England Department of the American Peace Society, will meet a special committee in Providence very soon.

The Massachusetts Peace Society is sending out to all Massachusetts colleges announcements of a Prize Essay Contest, prizes for which will be awarded in June, 1914. The contest is open to all undergraduate students of colleges in the State. The prizes offered are as follows: First prize, \$100; second prize, \$75; third prize, \$50, and honorable mention will be given for essays reaching a certain standard of excellence. Prof. George H. Blakeslee, of Clark University; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, and Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, will act as judges in this contest.

On October 2, 1913, at a meeting of the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester, where the sub-

ject was "Universal Peace," Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea made an address on "International Consciousness," and Dr. Tryon gave a short talk on the Twentieth Universal Peace Congress at The Hague, which he attended this summer. Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, of the Massachusetts Peace Society, was the guest of honor. The Women's Clubs of Massachusetts have within a year become deeply interested in the peace movement, and will assist in its extension in this State.

The Massachusetts Peace Society took part in the Columbus Day parade in Boston, having a float entitled "Law Replaces War," which showed on the one hand a mourning mother with her two children sitting beside a heap of war implements, and on the other hand a young woman holding the scales of justice. The float was one of seven to be awarded a certificate of merit.

Dr. Tryon recently visited Naples, Maine, where he made an address on the Peace Congress at The Hague. The meeting was held at the residence of Miss Louise A. Robinson, the librarian of the town. Dr. Tryon spoke of the Congress as most encouraging to the workers in the movement.

**Book Notices.**

PAX BRITANNICA. A study of the history of British pacification. By H. S. Perris, M. A. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. 319 pp.

Any well written and truthful history would have the greater value if, omitting needless details of wars, it concentrated upon the progress of the arts and sciences of peace. Naturally, such a book would be a narrative of the onward course of civilization. It would contain some dark chapters, but the darkest chapters of barbarism would be left out. More and more, as shown in the school text-books, the peace type of history is coming into and the belligerent type is going out of fashion. We are seeing facts in their truer significance, their proper world values. But Pax Britannica is neither a narrative nor a text-book; it is a study in the philosophy of British history. It makes use of both war and peace, as it sets forth the story of pacification of "the law and order movement" within the British Isles. Never loading himself with details, never tedious, never discursive, the author simply cites facts enough to bear out his thesis. This thesis is that "we can trace an ever-advancing victory of order over anarchy, of tolerance and friendly co-operation over provincial hatreds and international rivalries throughout these ages." Every period of British history, from the Roman Conquest down, is drawn upon—religious movements, social conditions, political ideas, fiscal policies, the reigns of terror, royal despots, the revolutions of outraged people, the reforms of enlightened statesmen—all come into the author's exposition of his theme, with a relevancy that reveals his logical mind. The author is to be congratulated upon dealing with such an ambitious subject in a way at once to satisfy the scholar and to reach the understanding of the general reader.

With the exception of Ireland, where a mistaken policy of force and statecraft has been continued for hundreds of years, the British Isles, as evidenced by the union of Scotland and Wales with England, have developed from a state of lawless and deadly rivalry to